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Description

CUCURBITURIL-CONTAINING POLYMER, STATIONARY PHASE AND COLUMN USING THE SAME

Technical Field

[1] The present invention relates to a high viscosity Ag paste composition for micro-electrode formation, and a microelectrode formed using the same. The present invention relates to a cucurbituril-containing polymer, a stationary phase and a column using the same. More particularly, the present invention relates to a cucurbituril-bonded polymer, a cucurbituril derivative-containing copolymer, a stationary phase and a column using the polymer or the copolymer, which are useful for separation and removal of substances.

Background Art

[2] Generally, a column packing material is a material that is used as a stationary phase upon separation and purification of various test samples. Various column packing materials in which various compounds are bonded to silica gels have been developed as stationary phases. Crown ether (Korean Patent No. 0263872) and cyclodextrin (U.S. Patent No. 4,539,399) are known as a representative material bonded to a silica gel. A silica gel bonded with crown ether or cyclodextrin is used as a stationary phase in separation of various test samples by selective non-covalent interactions with various organic or ionic compounds.

[3] Like cyclodextrin, it is known that cucurbituril has retention capacity for various compounds due to the presence of hydrophilic and hydrophobic cavities. However, unlike cyclodextrin, cucurbituril has carbonyl groups on the entrance of the cavities, and thus, can retain various ionic compounds and high polarity compounds by charge-polarity interactions, polarity-polarity interactions, or hydrogen bonds. Therefore, cucurbituril has retention capacity for various compounds, for example, organic compounds such as gaseous compounds, aliphatic compounds, and aromatic compounds, insecticides, herbicides, amino acids, nucleic acids, ionic compounds, metal ions, or organic metal ions (J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2001, 123, 11316; European Patent No. 1094065; J. Org. Chem. 1986, 51, 1440). However, there exist few solvents capable of solubilizing cucurbituril. Furthermore, cucurbituril contains no substituents, and thus, has an extremely limited application, such as a covalent linkage with solids such as silica gel or polymers.

[4] An example of utilization of cyclodextrin-containing polymer as a stationary phase

is reported (U.S. Patent No. 5,403,898). A stationary phase based on such cyclodextrin-containing polymer can be used in separation of various water-soluble compounds by reverse-phase column chromatography (U.S. Patent No. 5,516,766). However, as described above, since cyclodextrin has weaker non-covalent binding capacity with various biochemical substances or ions, relative to cucurbituril, its utility is limited.

[5] Recently, there has been an increasing interest in a monolithic column due to its more efficient and rapid separation capacity (U.S. Patent No. 6,398,962). However, no cucurbituril derivatives have been reported until recently, and thus, there are no studies about preparation of monolithic columns using cucurbituril.

Disclosure of Invention

Technical Problem

[6] International Patent Application No. PCT/DE02/01980 discloses a silica gel physically coated with cucurbituril prepared by adding the cucurbituril and silica gel to a solvent followed by thermal treatment. However, since the physical coating is not covalent-binding, there are limitations for reproducibility and chemical and physical stability. International Patent Application No. PCT/KR02/02213 discloses a method for preparing hydroxycucurbituril. This method can overcome the above-described disadvantages of cucurbituril. Hitherto, however, there are no reports about separation of various water-soluble substances on a reverse-phase column containing a polymer covalently bonded with cucurbituril derivative.

Technical Solution

[7] The present invention provides a polymer covalently bonded with cucurbituril.

[8] The present invention also provides a copolymer of cucurbituril and organic monomer.

[9] The present invention also provides a silica gel, alumina, and titanium oxide, each of which is coated with a cucurbituril-containing polymer.

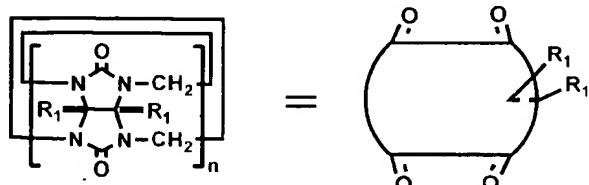
[10] The present invention also provides a monolithic column prepared by copolymerization of a cucurbituril derivative and a monomer in a capillary tube or a column tube.

[11] The present invention also provides a column stationary phase for substance separation using one selected from a polymer covalently bonded with cucurbituril, a cucurbituril-containing copolymer, a copolymer of Cucurbituril and organic monomer, and a silica gel, alumina, and titanium oxide, each of which is linked with the polymer

or the copolymer.

[12] According to an aspect of the present invention, there is provided a polymer in which a cucurbituril derivative of Formula 1 below is covalently bonded to a particle-type polymer with an end-substituted group:

[13] Formula 1



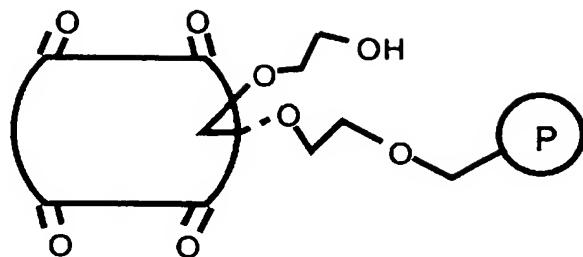
[14] wherein n is an integer of 4 to 20, and each R₁ is independently a substituted or unsubstituted alkenyloxy group of C₂-C₂₀ with an unsaturated bond end, a carboxyalkylsulfanyloxy group with a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl moiety of C₂-C₂₀, a carboxyalkyloxy group with a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl moiety of C₂-C₈, an aminoalkyloxy group with a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl moiety of C₁-C₈, a hydroxyalkyloxy group with a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl moiety of C₁-C₈, or an epoxyalkyloxy group with a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl moiety of C₂-C₈.

[15] In the present invention, the particle-type polymer is a polymer used in preparation of the polymer containing the cucurbituril derivative of Formula 1 and can have different end-substituted groups. The particle-type polymer is a polymer that is used as a column packing material, and in particular, has an end functional group such as a halogen atom, a substituted or unsubstituted amino group, an epoxy group, a carboxyl group, thiol, isocyanate, and thioisocyanate. By way of examples, the particle-type polymer is a chlorine-containing Merrifield polymer or an XAD polymer with a chloro group.

[16] To ensure a uniform result when used as a column packing material, the particle-type polymer has preferably an average particle size of 5-300 μm . Such a particle-type polymer is linked with the cucurbituril derivative of Formula 1 by a covalent bond through various organic reactions. The covalent bond may be an ether bond, a sulfanyl bond, an amino bond, an ester bond, an amide bond, a thioamide bond, or a urea bond. Such bond formation will be described hereinafter in more detail.

[17] The cucurbituril-bonded polymer in which the cucurbituril derivative of Formula 1 is covalently bonded to the particle-type polymer with an end functional group may be a compound of Formula 2 below:

[18] Formula 2

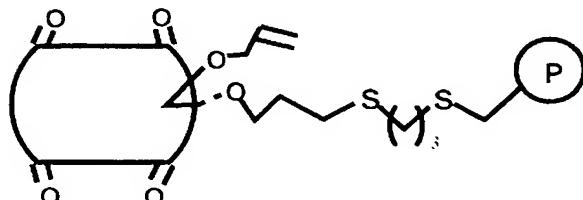


[19] wherein P is a polymer residue obtained from a polymeric particle with a surface halogen group. The compound of Formula 2 may be obtained by ether bond formation between a cucurbituril derivative of Formula 1 and a polymeric particle.

[20] In detail, the compound of Formula 2 may be prepared by stirring a cucurbituril derivative of Formula 1 where R₁ is a 2-hydroxyethoxy group with a polymeric particle, which has been incubated in a reaction solvent for one day, at 60 °C or more in the presence of a base for 20 hours or more, followed by washing with water and acetone. Here, the polymeric particle may be a polymer with a surface halogen atom such as chlorine, iodine, and bromine, for example, a Merrifield polymer. The base may be selected from various bases such as potassium carbonate, potassium chloride, sodium chloride, sodium carbonate, and pyridine. The reaction solvent may be dimethylsulfoxide, dimethylformamide, or water.

[21] The cucurbituril-bonded polymer in which the cucurbituril derivative of Formula 1 is covalently bonded to the particle-type polymer may also be a compound of Formula 3 below:

[22] Formula 3

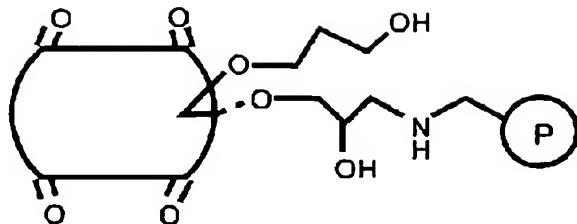


[23] The compound of Formula 3 is obtained by sulfanyl bond formation between a cucurbituril derivative of Formula 1 and a particle-type polymer P with an end-substituted group, in detail, by radical reaction between a polymer P with a thiol group and a cucurbituril derivative of Formula 1 where R₁ is an allyloxy group. At this time, the radical reaction is performed by UV irradiation or a radical initiator such as AIBN (2,2'-azobisisobutyronitrile). A solvent that can be used in the radical reaction is an organic solvent such as methanol, chloroform, or acetonitrile.

[24] The cucurbituril-bonded polymer in which the cucurbituril derivative of Formula 1 is covalently bonded to the particle-type polymer may also be a compound of Formula

4 below:

[25] Formula 4

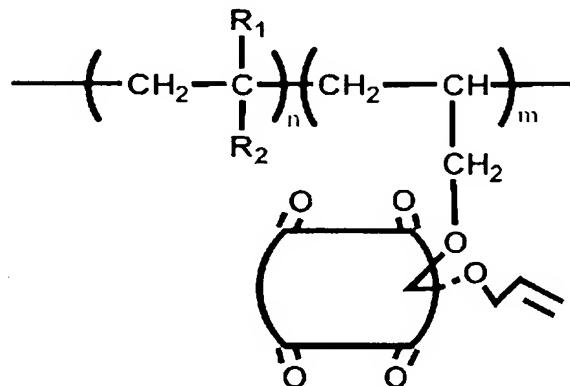


[26] The compound of Formula 4 is obtained by amino bond formation between a cucurbituril derivative of Formula 1 and a polymer, in detail, by reaction between a polymer P ended with a substituted or unsubstituted amino group and a cucurbituril derivative of Formula 1 where R₁ is an epoxy group of C₂-C₈. At this time, the reaction may be carried out in the presence of a base such as triethylamine or pyridine, or alternatively, at high temperature of 50 °C or more in the absence of a base.

[27] A solvent that can be used in the amino bond formation is an organic solvent such as dimethylformamide or dimethylsulfoxide. After reaction termination, when the compound of Formula 4 is treated with an aqueous solution of 1M HCl, a remaining epoxy group of the compound of Formula 4 is hydrolyzed, resulting in amino bond formation between another particle-type polymer and the cucurbituril derivative of the compound of Formula 4.

[28] According to another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a polymer of Formula 5 or 6 below, which is obtained by copolymerization between a cucurbituril derivative of Formula 1 and a monomer.

[29] Formula 5



[30] wherein each of n and m is the number of monomer units, n is an integer of 100-10,000, m is an integer of 10-5,000, R₁ and R₂ are each independently a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group of C₆-C₃₀, a carboxyl group, a substituted or un-

substituted heterocycle group of C_4-C_{30} , a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group of C_1-C_{20} , a halogen atom, a cyano group, an amino group, a substituted or unsubstituted aminoalkyl group of C_1-C_{10} , a hydroxyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted hydroxyalkyl group of C_1-C_{10} , a substituted or unsubstituted alkenyl group of C_3-C_{10} , or hydrogen.

[31] Preferably, the cucurbituril derivative of Formula 1 used in the compound of Formula 5 has m of 4-20. Preferably, in the compound of Formula 5, when R_1 is hydrogen, R_2 is phenyl, carboxyl, amide, methylester, or pyrrolidinone, and when R_1 is methyl, R_2 is carboxyl or amide.

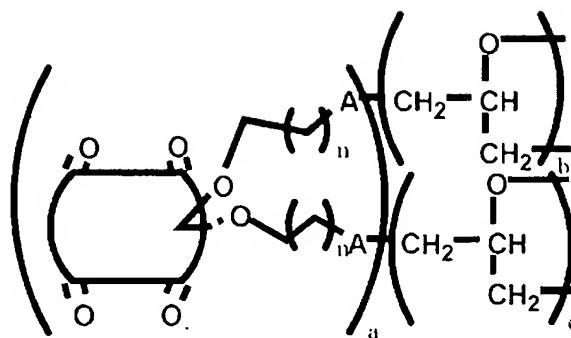
[32] The compound of Formula 5 may be prepared by copolymerization between a cucurbituril derivative of Formula 1 where R_1 is an allyloxy group and a monomer $R_1 R_2 C=CH_2$ (R_1 and R_2 are as defined above) of Formula 5. Here, the monomer is alkenide with the above-described substituent, for example, styrene, acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, vinylpyrrolidinone, methylacrylate ester, divinylbenzene, or acrylamide. The compound of Formula 5 may be synthesized by stirring 1 mole of allyloxycucurbituril and 5-50 moles of the monomer in an appropriate solvent in the presence of a radical initiator for 10-50 hours.

[33] The solvent may be water or an organic solvent. In the case of using an organic solvent, a mixture of acetonitrile and toluene (100: 0-1,000) may be used. The composition of the organic solvent may be determined considering a particle size according to the purpose of use.

[34] The radical initiator as used in preparation of the compound of Formula 5 may be selected from various radical initiators. Preferably, AIBN, $K_2S_2O_8$, $(NH_4)_2S_2O_8$, or benzoylperoxide may be used. The copolymerization may be carried out at high temperature of 60-80 °C in a nitrogen or argon atmosphere.

[35] For the copolymerization for preparation of the compound of Formula 5, common double-bond copolymerization, for example, radical reaction, Grubb's catalytic reaction, or metallocene reaction, may be used unlimitedly.

[36] Formula 6



[37] wherein A is NH or O, n is an integer of 1-8, and a is an integer of 10-2,000, b and c represent the number of monomer units and are each independently an integer of 100-10,000.

[38] The polymer of Formula 6 may be synthesized by copolymerization between a cucurbituril derivative of Formula 1 where R₁ is an aminoalkyloxy group or a hydroxalkyloxy group with an alkyl moiety of C₂-C₉ and epichlorohydrin or epibromohydrin. The copolymerization may be carried out in a solvent such as dimethylformamide, dimethylsulfoxide, ethanol, and water. The base may be pyridine, triethylamine, or potassium carbonate. In the absence of the base, the copolymerization may be carried out at 30- 60 °C .

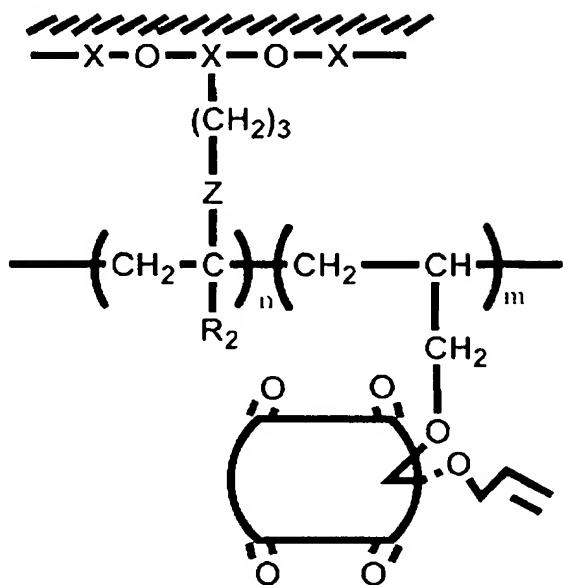
[39] It will be understood by one of ordinary persons skilled in the art that in addition to the compounds of Formulae 5 and 6, various cucurbituril-containing polymers can be prepared by known copolymerization between various cucurbituril derivatives and various monomers.

[40] According to another aspect of the present invention, there is provided an alumina, silica gel, or titanium oxide coated with the polymer of Formula 5 or 6.

[41] The polymer of Formula 5 or 6 selected according to the purpose of use is dissolved in a solvent. A silica gel, titanium oxide, or alumina is added to the reaction solution and stirred for 20-40 hours in a sealed state. A polymer solution is removed from the resultant solution by centrifugation or filtration and a remained silica gel, alumina, or titanium oxide is several times washed with the previously used solvent. The solvent may be selected from acetonitrile, acetone, water, and dimethylsulfoxide.

[42] According to another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a compound of Formula 7 in which the polymer of Formula 5 is covalently bonded to a titanium oxide, alumina, or silica gel:

[43] Formula 7



[44] wherein each of n and m is the number of monomer units, n is an integer of 100-10,000, and m is an integer of 10-5,000. A cucurbituril derivative of Formula 1 where n is an integer of 4-20 is used. In the compound of Formula 7, each R₂ is independently a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group of C₆-C₃₀, a carboxyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted heterocycle group of C₄-C₃₀, a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group of C₁-C₂₀, a halogen atom, a cyano group, an amino group, an aminoalkyl group of C₁-C₁₀, or hydrogen, X is Si, Al, or Ti, and Z is amide, ester, urea, thiourea, amine, or ether.

[45] In preparation of a silica gel of Formula 7 where X is Si, there may be used a silica gel with an end functional group of C₃-C₁₀ such as amine, isocyanate, isothiocyanate, thiol, hydroxy, or carboxylic acid, and a polymer of Formula 5 where each R₂ is a carboxyl group, amine of C₂-C₁₀, a hydroxyl group, or an alkenyl group. The polymer and the silica gel can be appropriately linked by a common covalent bond.

[46] For example, the silica gel of Formula 7 where X is Si may be prepared by amide bond formation between a silica gel having aminopropyl group and a cucurbituril-containing polymer of Formula 5 where R₂ is a carboxyl group.

[47] The amide bond formation may be carried out in a solvent such as methylene chloride, chloroform, dimethylsulfoxide, or water in the presence of dicyclohexylcarbodiimide or 1-[3-(dimethylamino)propyl]-3-ethylcarbodiimide for 2-20 hours with stirring. The above-described preparation method of the silica gel of Formula 7 may be applied in preparation of an alumina. That is, an alumina of Formula 7 where X is Al may be prepared by amide bond formation between an alumina having aminopropyl

group and a cucurbituril-containing polymer of Formula 5. According to the above-described method, a titanium oxide of Formula 7 where X is Ti may also be prepared. Furthermore, the above-described method may also be applied in preparation of various filter materials such as glass wool, filter paper, or cellulose covalently bonded with a cucurbituril derivative or a cucurbituril-containing polymer.

[48] According to another aspect of the present invention, there are provided a monolithic column including the polymer of Formula 5 or 6 and a preparation method thereof.

[49] According to the present invention, a monolithic column including only a polymer can be prepared as follows: first, a monomer with a substituted or unsubstituted alkenyl group of C_3-C_{20} and allyloxycucurbituril of Formula 1 where R_1 is an allyloxy group are dissolved in a solvent. Then, a porogen determining the sizes of pores of the polymer and a radical initiator (0.2-5 % by weight, based on the total mass of reactants) are sequentially added thereto. The reaction solution is input in a stainless steel column tube with a sealed end, a diameter of 4-12 mm, and a length of 30-100 mm. The other end of the stainless steel column tube is sealed and then the reaction solution is stirred at 60-80 °C for 15-30 hours. After reaction termination, the stainless steel column tube is washed with a solvent such as isopropanol, methanol, or water, at a flow rate of 0.1-10 mL/min. This completes a monolithic column of the present invention. The monomer as used herein is a compound with a substituted or unsubstituted alkenyl group of C_3-C_{20} and is preferably one or more selected from acrylamide, acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, methacrylamide, vinylpyrrolidinone, styrene, methylenebisacrylamide, and methacrylbuteylester. The solvent may be dimethylsulfoxide or dimethylformamide. The porogen may be a primary alcohol of C_2-C_{18} , methylene chloride, or chloroform, and the radical initiator may be AIBN, $K_2S_2O_8$, ammonium persulfate, or benzoylperoxide.

[50] A monolithic column according to the present invention can also be prepared as follows: a solution of silane with an alkenyl group of C_3-C_{20} in acetone is allowed to flow down through a capillary tube for 10-30 minutes and both ends of the capillary tube are sealed. After incubation of 10-30 hours, the inside of the capillary tube is washed with acetone and water. A radical initiator, a monomer with an alkenyl group, and allyloxycucurbituril of Formula 1 where R_1 is an allyloxy group, are dissolved in water or a mixed solvent of water and acetone, and added to the capillary tube. Both the ends of the capillary tube are sealed and polymerization is allowed at room temperature for 10-30 hours. The capillary tube is then washed with a solvent such as water,

methanol, or acetonitrile to complete a monolithic column.

[51] According to yet another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a stationary phase for column chromatography using a polymer selected from the polymers of Formulae 2 through 6.

[52] As described above with reference to Formulae 2 through 6, a cucurbituril-containing polymer can be prepared by covalent attachment of a cucurbituril derivative to a polymeric particle with different substituted groups or copolymerization between a cucurbituril derivative and different monomers. The cucurbituril-containing polymer thus prepared can be coated on or covalently bonded to silica gel, alumina, or titanium oxide.

[53] The cucurbituril-containing polymer selected from Formulae 2 through 6, the silica gel, alumina, or titanium oxide linked with the cucurbituril-containing polymer, is packed in a column tube for column chromatography to prepare a column stationary phase. The cucurbituril-containing polymer can be directly used as a stationary phase for column chromatography. The silica gel, alumina, or titanium oxide, which is coated with or covalently bonded with the cucurbituril-containing polymer, can also be used as a stationary phase for column chromatography. The stationary phase thus prepared can be directly used as a column packing material for column chromatography such as HPLC (High Performance Liquid Chromatography), GC (Gas Chromatography), CE (Capillary Electrophoresis), or CEC (Capillary Electrokinetic Chromatography). Therefore, such column chromatography can be efficiently used in separation of alkaline metals and their isotopes; removal and separation of heavy metals; removal of water contaminants and air pollutants; separation and purification of biological substances such as proteins and polypeptides; and the like.

[54] Substituents as used herein are defined as follows. The alkyl group refers to a straight or branched chain radical of C_1-C_{20} , preferably a straight or branched chain radical of C_1-C_{12} . More preferably, the alkyl group is a lower alkyl of C_1-C_6 . Examples of the alkyl group include methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, t-butyl, pentyl, iso-amyl, and hexyl. A lower alkyl radical of C_1-C_3 is more preferable. One or more hydrogen atoms on the alkyl group, preferably 1-5 hydrogen atoms, may be substituted by a halogen atom, an amino group, an alkylamino group of C_1-C_{10} , a nitro group, a hydroxyl group, a carboxyl group, a cyano group, an alkoxy group of C_1-C_{10} , an alkenyl group of C_2-C_{10} , a heterocycle group of C_4-C_{36} , an aryl group of C_6-C_{30} , or a heteroaryl group of C_4-C_{30} .

[55] The aryl group as used herein, which is used alone or in combination, refers to a

carbocyclic aromatic system of 6-30 carbon atoms containing one or more rings. The rings may be attached to each other as a pendant group or may be fused. The term 'aryl' comprehends an aromatic radical such as phenyl, naphthyl, tetrahydronaphthyl, indane, and biphenyl. Phenyl is preferable. One or more hydrogen atoms on the aryl group, preferably 1-5 hydrogen atoms, may be substituted by a halogen atom, an amino group, a nitro group, a hydroxyl group, a carboxyl group, a cyano group, an alkylamino group of C₁-C₁₀, an alkyl group of C₁-C₁₀, a haloalkyl group of C₁-C₁₀, an alkoxy group of C₁-C₁₀, or an alkenyl group of C₂-C₁₀.

[56] The heterocycle group as used herein refers to a saturated, partially saturated, or unsaturated cyclic radical of C₄-C₃₀ containing a hetero atom selected from nitrogen, sulfur, silicon, phosphorus, and oxygen. Examples of the saturated heterocycle radical include a saturated 3- to 6-member heteromonocycle group containing 1-4 nitrogen atoms (e.g., pyrrolidinyl, imidazolidinyl, piperidino, piperezinyl); a saturated 3- to 6-member heteromonocyclyl group containing 1-2 oxygen atoms and 1-3 nitrogen atoms (e.g., morpholinyl); and a saturated 3- to 6-member heteromonocyclyl group containing 1-2 sulfur atoms and 1-3 nitrogen atoms (e.g., thiazolidinyl). Examples of the partially saturated heterocycle radical include dihydrothiophene, dihydropyrane, dihydrofurane, and dihydrothiazole. Examples of the unsaturated heterocycle group (also called as heteroaryl group) include an unsaturated 5- and 6-member heteromonocyclyl group containing 1-4 nitrogen atoms, such as pyrrolyl, pyrrolinyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, 2-pyridyl, 3-pyridyl, 4-pyridyl, pyrimidyl, pyrazinyl, pyridazinyl, and triazolyl (e.g., 4H-1,2,4-triazolyl, 1H-1,2,3-triazolyl, 2H-1,2,3-triazolyl); an unsaturated condensed heterocycle group containing 1-5 nitrogen atoms, such as indolyl, isoindolyl, indolizinyl, benzimidazolyl, quinolyl, isoquinolyl, indazolyl, benzo-triazolyl, and tetrazolopyridazinyl (e.g., tetrazolo [1,5-b]pyridazinyl); an unsaturated 3- to 6-member heteromonocyclyl group containing oxygen, such as pyranyl, 2-furyl, and 3-furyl; an unsaturated 5- and 6-member heteromonocyclyl group containing sulfur atom, such as 2-thienyl and 3-thienyl; an unsaturated 5- and 6-member heteromonocyclyl group containing 1-2 oxygen atoms and 1-3 nitrogen atoms, such as oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, and oxadiazolyl (e.g., 1,2,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,5-oxadiazolyl); an unsaturated condensed heterocycle group containing 1-2 oxygen atoms and 1-3 nitrogen atoms (e.g., benzoxazolyl, benzoxadiazolyl); an unsaturated 5- and 6-member heteromonocyclyl group containing 1-2 sulfur atoms and 1-3 nitrogen atoms, such as thiazolyl and thiadiazolyl (e.g., 1,2,4-thiadiazolyl, 1,3,4-thiadiazolyl, 1,2,5-thiadiazolyl); and an unsaturated condensed heterocycle group containing 1-2

sulfur atoms and 1-3 nitrogen atoms (e.g., benzothiazolyl, benzothiadiazolyl). The heterocycle group comprehends a heterocycle radical fused with an aryl radical. Examples of such a fused bicyclic radical include benzofuran and benzothiophene. The heterocycle group may have a mono- to tri-substituted group selected from lower alkyl, halogen atom, hydroxy, oxo, amino, and lower alkylamino. Preferably, the heterocycle radical comprehends 5- to 10-member fused or unfused radicals. More preferably, examples of the heteroaryl group include benzofuryl, 2,3-dihydrobenzofuryl, benzothienyl, indolyl, dihydroindolyl, chromanyl, benzopyrane, thiochromanyl, benzothiopyrane, benzodioxolyl, benzodioxanyl, pyridyl, thienyl, thiazolyl, oxazolyl, furyl, and pyrazinyl. Still more preferably, the heteroaryl radical has one or more hetero atoms selected from sulfur, nitrogen, and oxygen and is a 5- or 6-member heteroaryl selected from thienyl, furanyl, pyrrolyl, thiazolyl, oxazolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, isoxazolyl, isothiazolyl, pyridyl, piperidinyl, and pyrazinyl.

[57] The alkenyl group as used herein refers to a straight or branched aliphatic hydrocarbon of C_3-C_{20} containing a carbon-carbon double bond. Preferably, the alkenyl group has 2-12 carbon atoms, and more preferably, 2-6 carbon atoms. A branched alkenyl group refers to a straight alkenyl group attached with one or more lower alkyl groups or lower alkenyl groups. The alkenyl group may be unsubstituted or substituted by one or more of halo, carboxy, hydroxy, formyl, sulfo, sulfino, carbamoyl, amino, and imino, but are not limited thereto. Examples of the alkenyl group include ethenyl, propenyl, carboxyethenyl, carboxyprophenyl, sulfinoethenyl, and sulfonoethenyl.

[58] It will be understood by those of ordinary skill in the art that various changes will be made in a method for preparing a cucurbituril-containing polymer, a method for synthesizing a column packing material using the polymer, and a method for preparing a stationary phase for column chromatography, according to the present invention.

[59] Hereinafter, the present invention will be described by Examples to more specifically illustrate a method for synthesizing various polymers and a method for preparing a monolithic column according to the present invention.

[60] Examples

[61] Example 1: Preparation of particle-type polymer linked with cucurbituril by ether bond

[62] 1 g (1 mmol) of Merrifield polymeric particles (100-200 meshes, 1 mmol/g Cl) were added to 120 mL of dimethylsulfoxide and stirred for 20 hours. 17 g (10 mmol) of 2-hydroxyethoxy cucurbit[6]uril of Formula 1 where n is 6 and R₁ is an

2-hydroxyethoxy group and then 276 mg (2 mmol) of potassium carbonate were added and stirred at 60 °C for 20 hours. After the reaction terminated, the resultant solution was washed with dimethylsulfoxide, water, methanol, acetone, and diethyl ether (twice for each) to give 105 m mol/g of a particle-type polymer linked with cucurbituril by an ether bond, as represented by Formula 2.

[63] ^{13}C -CP MAS NMR(300MHz): δ 154.2, 143.2, 139.5, 133.2, 128.4, 120.5, 119.3, 118.7, 98.5, 69.5, 43.2, 42.2, 39.6, 29.5.

[64] Elemental analysis: C 83.03%, N 3.38%, H 7.01%

[65] Example 2: Preparation of copolymer of cucurbituril and styrene

[66] 170 mg (0.1 mmol) of allyloxycucurbit[6]uril of Formula 1 where n is 6 and R₁ is an allyloxy group and 120 $\mu\ell$ of styrene were dissolved in a mixed solvent of 5 mL acetone and 5 mL water. 3 mg of K₂S₂O₈ was added to the reaction mixture and stirred at 75 °C for 24 hours in a nitrogen atmosphere. After the reaction terminated, the resultant solution was washed with water, acetone, methanol, and diethyl ether (three times for each) to give 200 m mol/g of a copolymer of cucurbituril and styrene of Formula 5 where R₁ is hydrogen and R₂ is a phenyl group.

[67] ^{13}C -CP MAS NMR (300MHz): δ 156.1, 146.2, 143.3, 140.5, 138.5, 131.9, 128.4, 122.5, 119.3, 117.3, 97.4, 71.2, 68.5, 48.2, 42.2, 39.6, 29.5.

[68] Elemental analysis: C 82.03%, N 6.71%, H 8.71%

[69] Example 3: Preparation of silica gel coated with cucurbituril-containing polymer

[70] 200 mg of the copolymer of cucurbituril and styrene of Formula 5 where R₁ is hydrogen and R₂ is a phenyl group, as prepared in Example 2, was dissolved in 5 mL dimethylsulfoxide, and 100 mg of a silica gel was added to the reaction mixture. A reactor containing the reaction mixture was filled with nitrogen, sealed, and stirred for 24 hours. After the reaction terminated, a solvent and a polymer dissolved in the solvent were removed by centrifugation. The silica gel was washed with dimethylsulfoxide, water, methanol, acetone, and ether (twice for each) in a centrifuge to give a silica gel coated with cucurbituril-containing polymer.

[71] Example 4: Preparation of silica gel covalently bonded with cucurbituril-containing polymer

[72] 100 mg (3.15 mmol/g of carboxylic acid, 315 m mol) of a copolymer of cucurbituril and acrylic acid of Formula 5 where R₁ is hydrogen and R₂ is a carboxyl group was dissolved in 10 mL of dimethylsulfoxide. 100 mg (1.35 mmol/g of amine group, 135 m mol) of a silica gel having aminopropyl group and then 39 mg (200 m mol) of 1-[3-(dimethylamino)propyl]-3-ethylcarbodiimide were added to the reaction mixture

and stirred at room temperature for 20 hours. After the reaction terminated, the resultant solution was washed with dimethylsulfoxide, water, methanol, acetone, and diethyl ether (three times for each) to give 458 m mol/g of a silica gel covalently bonded with cucurbituril-containing polymer of Formula 7 where X is Si.

[73] ^{13}C -CP MAS NMR (300 MHz): δ 184.5, 156.1, 138.5, 122.5, 119.3, 97.4, 71.2, 42.2, 29.5.

[74] Elemental analysis: C 31.83%, N 16.43%, H 6.71%

[75] Example 5: Preparation of capillary monolithic column including cucurbituril-containing copolymer

[76] An aqueous solution of 0.2 M sodium hydroxide, an aqueous solution of 0.2 M hydrochloric acid, and distilled water were sequentially allowed to flow down through a capillary tube with 100 μm in diameter and 50 cm in length for 30 minutes (for each) for washing. A 30 % by volume solution of 3-(trimethoxysilyl)propylmethacrylate in acetone was then allowed to flow down through the capillary tube for 15 minutes. Both ends of the capillary tube were sealed and the capillary tube was left stand at room temperature for 15 hours. The inside of the capillary tube was washed with methanol and water. 0.2 mg (0.001 mmol) of piperazine diacrylamide, 7.1 mg (0.1 mmol) of acrylamide, and 17 mg (0.01 mmol) of allyloxy cucurbit[6]uril of Formula 1 where n is 6 and R₁ is an allyloxy group, were dissolved in 3 mL of a phosphate buffer (50 mM, pH 7), followed by de-aeration by a nitrogen gas and addition of 10 μl of 10% ammonium persulfate and 10 μl of 10% tetramethylethylenediamine. The reaction solution was filled in the capillary tube, both the ends of the capillary tube were sealed, and the capillary tube was left stand at room temperature for 20 hours. After copolymerization terminated, distilled water was allowed to flow down through the capillary tube for 30 minutes in a pressure of 150 bar for washing to give a capillary monolithic column including a cucurbituril-containing copolymer.

[77] Example 6: Preparation of column including cucurbituril-containing polymer

[78] 400 mg of a silica gel linked with cucurbituril-containing polymer of Formula 2 in which the silica gel is covalently bonded to the cucurbituril-containing polymer was added to 10 mL of methanol. A column tube with 8 mm in diameter and 4.5 cm in length was treated with high frequency for 10 minutes and an end of the column tube was sealed with a glass wool. The previously prepared reaction solution was allowed to flow down through the column tube to form a column tube packed with a stationary phase selected from the silica gel linked with the cucurbituril-containing polymer. The column tube packed with the stationary phase was several times washed with

methanol, acetone, and diethyl ether, and dried to give a column for column chromatography.

Industrial Applicability

[79] Cucurbituril as a host molecule has excellent non-covalent binding capacity with various guest molecules in an aqueous solution. In this regard, a polymer containing such cucurbituril can be used as a stationary phase for reverse-phase column chromatography or in a monolithic column in which its application range is increasing rapidly. The thus-prepared stationary phase can be more efficiently used in removal or separation of various water-soluble substances such as contaminants, ionic substances, biological substances, organic and inorganic substances, and metal ions, relative to a currently available cucurbituril-bonded silica gel.